

(C) Requiring periodic reporting to an officer of the court (including a probation officer).

(D) Involving supervision by an officer of the court (including a probation officer). For example, a sentence suspended on sole condition that the offender must not commit a like offense in the next 12 months does not bar waiver consideration.

(vi) *For prior service personnel.* Although the applicant must reveal all offenses committed, only those require a waiver that are committed during and/or subsequent to the last period of honorable service, and/or those not previously revealed. For Reserve Component personnel of any Service, waivers are required for all offenses shown that require a waiver, whether or not a waiver was authorized for entry into the Reserve Component. Waivers granted to enter the Reserve Components are not valid for Regular Army enlistment.

(d) *Waiting period.* The waiting period following release from civil restraint gives the individual an opportunity to demonstrate a satisfactory adjustment and the Army a basis to judge the applicant's rehabilitation before enlistment.

(e) *Required investigations.* If the applicant does or does not admit a record (to include arrests, charges, juvenile court judgments, and convictions), and the enlisting agency has reason to believe a record exists, enlistment action will be held in abeyance pending an investigation.

(f) *Civil restraint.* (1) If all civil restraint is ended and there is substantial evidence of rehabilitation as a law-abiding member of a civil community, the applicant may be processed for enlistment.

(2) Recruiting personnel will not help directly or indirectly in the release of an individual from a pending charge so that he or she may enlist in the Army as an alternative to further prosecution or further juvenile court proceedings. Equally important, recruiting personnel will in no way contribute, either tacitly or expressly, to the false notion that the Army condones such a practice. Persons subject to a pending charge are not eligible for enlistment. Therefore, they are not eli-

gible for preenlistment processing to determine their mental and medical eligibility.

(g) *Restrictions on help.* Recruitment personnel will not help in any way to secure the release of individuals from any type of civil restraint so that these individuals may enlist or start reenlistment processing. The term "civil restraint" includes confinement, probation, parole, and suspended sentence. Persons under civil restraint that makes them ineligible for enlistment are not eligible for preenlistment processing to determine their mental and medical eligibility for enlistment.

§ 571.4 Periods of enlistment.

Enlistments are authorized for periods of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 years. The enlistee's option determines the number of years.

§ 571.5 Enlistment options.

Personnel who enlist in the Regular Army for 2 or more years are authorized certain initial assignment choices. They must meet the criteria given in AR 601-210. Also, a valid Army requirement must exist for the skill under which enlisted.

PART 574—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HOME

Sec.

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574.4 Persons ineligible for admission to the Home.

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AUTHORITY: R.S. 4815, as amended; 24 U.S.C. 41.

SOURCE: 44 FR 10981, Feb. 26, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§ 574.1 Statutory authority.

The basic statutory authority for establishment of the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home is contained in the Act of March 3, 1851 (9 Stat. 595), and the Act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 564).